

3. On a new Genus and Species of Spiders of the Family
Salticides. By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A.,
C.M.Z.S.

[Received December 17, 1878.]

Some few months ago, Mr. Charles Darwin very kindly forwarded to me two pretty little silken nests of a Spider of the family Salticides, formed on the upper surface of the leaves of, apparently, some shrub or herbaceous plant, and received a short time previously from Herr Fritz Müller of Blumenau, Sta. Catherina, Brazil. More recently, in answer to a letter written to him by myself, asking for information about the maker of these little nests, Herr Müller has most obligingly and promptly sent me two more, together with several of the Spiders by which they are constructed. All the Spiders are females, and all, excepting one, immature. The nests are remarkable from their form, and from the exactly similar size and shape of all the four that have come under my notice; they also appear to be, as Herr Müller tells me, invariably formed on the midrib of the upper side of the leaf. The accompanying figure (p. 120) will give a good idea of this curious little three-entranced domicile.

There is nothing particularly remarkable in the appearance of the Spider. It is, however, interesting in respect of the generic details of its structure; for although it bears a strong affinity to several European genera of Salticides (*Menemerus*, Sim., *Marpessa*, C. L. Koch, *Hycia*, Sim., and *Icius* ejusd.), I am unable to get it satisfactorily into any of them; I have therefore characterized a new genus for its reception.

Herr Müller tells me that he finds the nests of this Spider on the leaves of various plants.

Fam. SALTICIDES.

FRITZIA, g. n.

Cephalothorax longer than broad, the length being about half as much again as the breadth; upper surface perfectly flat; depth moderate; hinder slope short and very abrupt. Ocular area rectangular, considerably broader than long (the length being no more than half the breadth), and scarcely more than one third the length of the cephalothorax.

Eyes of foremost row very unequal in size, separated by rather considerable intervals, those of middle row nearer to the foremost than to the hinder row.

Legs short, moderate in strength, relative length apparently 1, 4, 2, 3, the actual difference between 1, 4 and 2, 3 respectively being very small; those of first pair much the strongest. Spines beneath metatarsi and tibiæ of first and second pairs; those of first pair long and strong.

Abdomen short oval, and of a somewhat flattened form.

FRITZIA MUELLERI, sp. n.

Length of the adult female $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Cephalothorax deep blackish brown, the ocular area being black ; it has a narrow submarginal line of white hairs ; and its whole upper surface is thinly clothed with similar hairs.

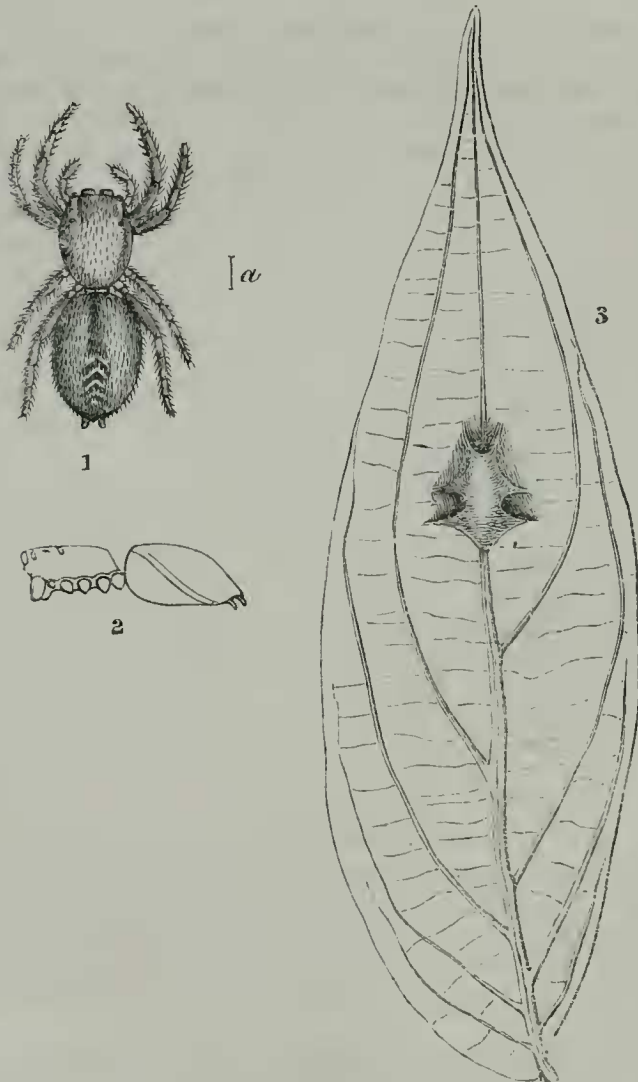


Fig. 1. Spider enlarged. a. Natural length of Spider.
 2. Ditto, in profile, without legs or palpi.
 3. Leaf of plant with nest on midrib (natural size).

Falces small, set rather back beneath the fore margin of the cephalothorax, nearly vertical, and of a dark-brown hue.

Maxillæ and *labium* dull brownish, tipped with a paler colour.

Sternum oval, pointed behind, and similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

Legs pale dull yellowish, the femora being dark brown, and the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi marked with brown, giving them a somewhat annulated appearance; beneath the terminal claws is a small claw-tuft.

The *palpi* are short, and of a more uniform pale-yellowish colour, clothed with, among others, some pale scale-like hairs above; while the digital joints have numerous longer, blackish ones beneath.

Abdomen short-oval, and of dark maroon-brown colour, thinly clothed with short, pale grey, or whitish, rather shining, somewhat squamose hairs; an indistinct pale stripe runs obliquely from just beneath each side of the fore extremity to, or towards, the spinners; the central longitudinal line is broadly blackish, but not very distinctly defined; and there are, on its hinder part, some very indistinct paler, sharply angular lines in a longitudinal series; on the underside is a broad, longitudinal, central blackish band, somewhat narrowing to the spinners.

Hab. Blumenau, Sta. Catherina, Brazil. On the leaves of various herbaceous plants, in little three-entranced, white, silken nests.

4. On the Attachment of the Eye-Muscles in Mammals.

—I. *Quadrumanus*. By W. OTTLEY, M.B., F.R.C.S.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy at University College,
London.

[Received January 1, 1879.]

During the last six months I have been enabled, by the kind permission of Mr. Garrod, to examine the attachment of the eye-muscles to the sclerotic in a large number of the Mammalia. In some orders my observations have been as yet too few to enable me to generalize from them; but in the *Quadrumanus*, where there has been a larger amount of material at my disposal, the variations in these muscles appear to be sufficiently well marked and characteristic to deserve a short record.

As a preliminary, I may state that, from the observations of Profs. Donders, Helmholtz, and others, it has been established that in man the six muscles are combined in the following manner:—

In turning the eye up, the superior rectus and inferior oblique act; in turning it down, the inferior rectus and superior oblique; directly inwards, the internal rectus; directly outwards, the external rectus.

In any intermediate position three muscles are used, thus:—

In turning the eye up and in, the superior and internal recti and inferior oblique; in turning it up and out, the superior and external recti and the inferior oblique; and so for the other movements.